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EXAMINER

ORTIZ, BELIX M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2164

DATE MAILED: 04/11/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/026,458

Applicant(s)

AKAZAWA ET AL.

Examiner

Belix M. Ortiz

Art Unit

2164

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 December 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Remarks

1. In response to communications files on 20-December-2005, new claim 26 is added.

Therefore, claims 1-26 are presently pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buckland (U.S. patent 5,999,971) in view of Huang et al. (U.S. publication 2003/0097361).

As to claim 1, Buckland teaches a disclosing method for disclosing browsable information stored in a central apparatus in response to a request sent from a terminal apparatus connected to the central apparatus through a communication network (see column 1, lines 64-67 and column 2, lines 1-12), comprising:

accepting headline information of the browsable information, and storage location information of the browsable information (see abstract; column 1, lines 44-48; column 1, lines 58-63; and column 2, lines 15-18);

registering the accepted headline information and the authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see column 1, lines 58-63; column 2, lines 15-18; and column 7, lines 52-58);

receiving identification information for identifying a user, which identification information is sent from the terminal apparatus to the central apparatus (see column 1, lines 55-63); and

transmitting the generated document to the terminal apparatus (see abstract; column 1, lines 42-44; and column 2, lines 24-25).

Buckland does not teach authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information, and

extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined.

Huang et al. teaches message center based desktop systems (see abstract), in which he teaches authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information (see figure 12, character 1210 and paragraphs 101 and 115), and

extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information (see figures 6A, character 620 and 630, 21A and 12 and paragraph 109); and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined (see figures 6A-6B).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Buckland by the teaching of Huang et al, because extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined, would enable the disclosing method to be more secure, because disclosing two types of browser information, one that has information open to the public and another that is kept secret from the public, provides the mechanism for the right user to access that information.

As to claim 2, Buckland as modified teaches wherein:

the accepting further accepts limitation information limiting browsing of the browsable information according to whether the request is sent through the communication network or through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network (see Buckland, column 1, lines 49-55);

the registering step registers the accepted headline information, limitation information, and authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see Buckland, column 2, lines 15-21); and

the extracting extracts the HP title and the URL of the individual storage location based on the received identification information, the registered authorized user information, and the limitation information when the request is sent through the auxiliary communication network (see Huang et al., figure 12 and 21A and paragraphs 109 and 115).

As to claim 3, Buckland as modified teaches wherein:

the accepting accepts first storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through the communication network and the second storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network (see Buckland, figure 2, characters “200 and 202” and column 5, lines 37-55);

the registering registers the accepted headline information and the authorized user information items in association with the first and the second storage location information (see Buckland, figure 3, characters “314”); and

the extracting extracts the HP title and a first URL of the individual storage location, for which the first URL of the individual storage location is set, based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information when the request is sent through the communication network, and, extracts the HP title and a second URL of the individual storage location, for which the second URL of the individual, storage location is set, based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information when the request is sent through the auxiliary

communication network (see Buckland, figure 6, characters “602” and column 10, lines 1-12).

As to claim 4, Buckland teaches a disclosing system for disclosing browsable information (see column 1, lines 64-67 and column 2, lines 1-12), comprising:

a central apparatus in which the browsable information is stored (see column 1, lines 64-67 and column 2, lines 1-12); and

a terminal apparatus, which is connected to the central apparatus through a communication network, for sending a request to said central apparatus (see column 1, lines 64-67 and column 2, lines 1-12),

wherein the central apparatus includes a processor (see column 4, lines 41-45) capable of performing operations of:

accepting headline information of the browsable information, and storage location information of the browsable information (see abstract; column 1, lines 44-48; column 1, lines 58-63; and column 2, lines 15-18);

registering the accepted headline information and authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see column 1, lines 58-63; column 2, lines 15-18; and column 7, lines 52-58);

receiving identification information for identifying a user, which identification information is sent from the terminal apparatus to the central apparatus (see column 1, lines 55-63); and

transmitting the generated document to the terminal apparatus (see abstract; column 1, lines 42-44; and column 2, lines 24-25).

Buckland does not teach authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information, and

extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined.

Huang et al. teaches message center based desktop systems (see abstract), in which he teaches authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information (see figure 12, character 1210 and paragraphs 101 and 115), and

extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information (see figures 12 and 21A and paragraph 109); and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined (see figures 6A-6B).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Buckland by the teaching of Huang et al., because authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information, and extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based

on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information;
and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined, would enable the disclosing method to be more secure, because disclosing two types of browser information, one that has information open to the public and another that is kept secret from the public, provides the mechanism for the right user to access that information.

As to claim 5, Buckland as modified teaches wherein:

the accepting operation accepts limitation information limiting browsing of the browsable information according to whether the request is sent through the communication network or through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network (see Buckland, column 1, lines 49-55);

the registering registers the accepted headline information, limitation information, and authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see Buckland, column 2, lines 15-21); and

the extracting operation extracts the HP title and the URL of the individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information and limitation information when the request is sent through the auxiliary communication network (see Huang et al., figures 12 and 21A and paragraphs 109 and 115).

As to claim 6, Buckland teaches a central apparatus, in which browsable information is stored, for disclosing said browsable information in response to a request sent from outside (see column 1, Lines 64-67 and column 2, lines 1-12), comprising:

a processor, the processor (see column 4, lines 41-45) capable of performing operations of:

accepting headline information of the browsable information, and storage location information of the browsable information (see abstract; column 1, lines 44-48; column 1, lines 58-63; and column 2, lines 15-18);

registering the accepted headline information and authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see column 1, lines 58-63; column 2, lines 15-18; and column 7, lines 52-58);

receiving identification information for identifying a user, which identification information is sent from outside (see column 1, lines 55-63); and

transmitting the generated document to the outside (see abstract; column 1, lines 42-44; and column 2, lines 24-25).

Buckland does not teach authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information, and extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined.

Huang et al. teaches message center based desktop systems (see abstract), in which he teaches authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information (see figure 12, character 1210 and paragraphs 101 and 115), and

extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information (see figures 12 and 21A and paragraph 109); and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined (see figures 6A-6B).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Buckland by the teaching of Huang et al., because authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information, and extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined, would enable the disclosing method to be more secure, because disclosing two types of browser information, one that has information open to the public and another that is kept secret from the public, provides the mechanism for the right user to access that information.

As to claim 7, Buckland as modified teaches wherein:

the accepting accepts limitation information for limiting browsing of the browsable information according to whether the request from the outside is sent through the communication network or through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network (see Buckland, column 1, lines 49-55);

the registering registers the accepted headline information, limitation information, and authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see Buckland, column 2, lines 15-21); and

the extracting extracts the Hp title and a URL of the individual storage location based on the received identification information, the registered authorized user information, and the limitation information when the request is sent through the auxiliary communication network (see figures 12 and 21A and paragraphs 109 and 115).

As to claim 8, Buckland teaches a computer memory product, in which browsable information is stored and a computer program for disclosing said browsable information is recorded in response to a request sent from outside, the computer memory product (see column 1, lines 64-67 and column 1, lines 1-12) comprising:

causing a computer to accept headline information of the browsable information, and storage location information of the browsable information (see abstract; column 1, lines 44-48; column 1, lines 58-63; and column 2, lines 15-18);

causing the computer to register the accepted headline information and authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see column 1, lines 58-63; column 2, lines 15-18; and column 7, lines 52-58);

causing the computer to receive identification information for identifying a user, the identification information is transmitted from outside (see column 1, lines 55-63); and

causing the computer to transmit the generated document to the outside (see abstract; column 1, lines 42-44; and column 2, lines 24-25).

Buckland does not teach authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information, and causing the computer to extract an HP title and a URL of the individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information;

causing the computer to generate a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title, wherein the hyperlink to the extracted URL of an individual storage location is defined.

Huang et al. teaches message center based desktop systems (see abstract), in which he teaches authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information (see figure 12, character 1210 and paragraphs 101 and 115), and causing the computer to extract an HP title and a URL of the individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information (see figures 12 and 21A and paragraph 109);

causing the computer to generate a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title, wherein the hyperlink to the extracted URL of an individual storage location is defined (see figures 6A-6B).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Buckland by the teaching of Huang et al, because authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information, and causing the computer to extract an HP title and a URL of the individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

causing the computer to generate a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title, wherein the hyperlink to the extracted URL of an individual storage location is defined, would enable the disclosing method to be more secure, because disclosing two types of browser information, one that has information open to the public and another that is kept secret from the public, provides the mechanism for the right user to access that information.

As to claim 9, Buckland as modified teaches wherein:

the accepting causes the computer to further accept limitation information for limiting browsing of the browsable information according to whether the request from the outside is sent through the communication network or through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network (see Buckland, column 1, lines 49-55);

the registering causes the computer to register the accepted headline information, limitation information, and authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see Buckland, column 2, lines 15-21); and

the extracting step causes the computer to extract the Hp title and a URL of the individual storage location based on the received identification information, the registered authorized user information, and the limitation information when the request is sent through the auxiliary communication network (see figures 12 and 21A and paragraphs 109 and 115).

As to claim 10, Buckland teaches a disclosing system for disclosing browsable information (see column 1, lines 64-67 and column 2, lines 1-12), comprising:

a central apparatus in which the browsable information is stored (see column 1, lines 64-67 and column 2, lines 1-12); and

a terminal apparatus, which is connected to the central apparatus through a communication network, for sending a request to said central apparatus (see column 1, lines 64-67 and column 2, lines 1-12), wherein the central apparatus includes:

acceptance means for accepting headline information of the browsable information, and storage location information of the browsable information (see abstract; column 1, lines 44-48; column 1, lines 58-63; and column 2, lines 15-18);

registration means for registering the accepted headline information and authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see column 1, lines 58-63; column 2, lines 15-18; and column 7, lines 52-58);

means for receiving identification information for identifying a user, which identification information is sent from the terminal apparatus to the central apparatus (see column 1, lines 55-63); and

transmission means for transmitting the generated document to the terminal apparatus (see abstract; column 1, lines 42-44; and column 2, lines 24-25).

Buckland does not teach authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information, and extraction means extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

generation means for generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined.

Huang et al. teaches message center based desktop systems (see abstract), in which he teaches authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information (see figure 12, character 1210 and paragraphs 101 and 115), and extraction means extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information (see figures 12 and 21A and paragraph 109); and

generation means for generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined (see figures 6A-6B).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Buckland by the teaching of Huang et al, because authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information, and extraction means extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

generation means for generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined, would enable the disclosing method to be more secure, because disclosing two types of browser information, one that has information open to the public and another that is kept secret from the public, provides the mechanism for the right user to access that information.

As to claim 11, Buckland as modified teaches wherein:

the acceptance means accepts limitation information for limiting browsing of the browsable information according to whether the request is sent through the communication network or through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network (see Buckland, column 1, lines 49-55);

the registration means registers the accepted headline information, limitation information, and authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see Buckland, column 2, lines 15-21); and

the extraction means extracts the HP title and the URL of the individual storage location information based on the received identification information, and the registered authorized user information and limitation information when the request is sent through the auxiliary communication network (see figures 12 and 21A and paragraphs 109 and 115).

As to claim 12, Buckland teaches a central apparatus, in which browsable information is stored, for disclosing said browsable information in response to a request sent from outside (see column 1, lines 64-67 and column 2, lines 1-12), comprising:

a processor, the central apparatus capable of performing operations of acceptance means for accepting headline information of the browsable information, and storage location information of the browsable information (see column 4, lines 41-45);

registration means for registering the accepted headline information and authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see column 1, lines 58-63; column 2, lines 15-18; and column 7, lines 52-58);

means for receiving identification information for identifying a user, which identification information is sent from outside (see column 1, lines 55-63); and

transmission means for transmitting the generated document to the outside (see abstract; column 1, lines 42-44; and column 2, lines 24-25).

Buckland does not teach authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information, and extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual

storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined.

Huang et al. teaches message center based desktop systems (see abstract), in which he teaches authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information (see figure 12, character 1210 and paragraphs 101 and 115), and extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information (see figures 12 and 21A and paragraph 109); and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined (see figures 6A-6B).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Buckland by the teaching of Huang et al., because authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information, and extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined,

would enable the disclosing method to be more secure, because disclosing two types of browser information, one that has information open to the public and another that is kept secret from the public, provides the mechanism for the right user to access that information.

As to claim 13, Buckland as modified teaches wherein:

the acceptance means accepts limitation information for limiting browsing of the browsable information according to whether the request from the outside is sent through the communication network or through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network (see Buckland, column 1, lines 49-55);

the registration means registers the accepted headline information, limitation information, and authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see Buckland, column 2, lines 15-21); and

the extraction means extracts the HP title and the URL of the individual storage location based on the received identification information, the registered authorized user information, and the limitation information when the request is sent through the auxiliary communication network (see figures 12 and 21A and paragraphs 109 and 115).

As to claim 14, Buckland teaches a disclosing method for disclosing browsable information stored in a central apparatus in response to a request from a terminal apparatus (see column 1, lines 64-67 and column 2, lines 1-12), comprising:

accepting headline information, and storage location information of the browsable information (see column 1, lines 44-58; column 1, lines 58-63; and column 2, lines 15-18); and

registering the accepted headline information and the authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see column 1, lines 58-63; column 2, lines 15-18; and column 7, lines 52-58).

Buckland does not teach authorized user information, and extracting the headline information and the storage location information based on identification information and the registered authorized user information.

Huang et al. teaches message center based desktop systems (see abstract), in which he teaches authorized user information (see figure 12, character 1210 and paragraphs 101 and 115), and extracting the headline information and the storage location information based on identification information and the registered authorized user information (see figures 6A-6B, 12 and 21A and paragraph 109).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Buckland by the teaching of Huang et al., because authorized user information, and extracting the headline information and the storage location information based on identification information and the registered authorized user information, would enable the disclosing method to be more secure, because disclosing two types of browser information, one that has information open to the public and another that is kept secret from the public, provides the mechanism for the right user to access that information.

As to claim 15, Buckland as modified teaches the disclosing method further generating a document containing a hyperlink made up of the extracted headline information and storage location information (see Huang et al., paragraph 109)

As to claim 16, Buckland as modified teaches wherein the accepting accepts limitation information limiting browsing of the browsable information according to whether the request is sent though a communication network or through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network (see Buckland, column 1, lines 49-55).

As to claim 17, Buckland as modified teaches wherein the accepting accepts first storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through a communication network and the second storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network (see Buckland, figure 2, characters 200 and 202; column 1, lines 49-55; and column 5, lines 37-55).

As to claim 18, Buckland teaches a computer-readable storage storing a program for controlling a computer to perform disclosing browsable information stored in a central apparatus in response to a request from a terminal apparatus (see column 11, lines 64-67 and column 2, lines 1-12), by:

accepting headline information, and storage location information of the browsable information (see abstract; column 1, lines 44-48; column 1, lines 58-63; and column 2, lines 15-18); and

registering the accepted headline information and the authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see column 1, lines 58-63; column 2, lines 15-18; and column 7, lines 52-58).

Buckland does not teach authorized user information, and extracting the headline information and the storage location information based on identification information and the registered authorized user information.

Huang et al. teaches message center based desktop systems (see abstract), in which he teaches authorized user information (see figure 12, character 1210 and paragraphs 101 and 115), and extracting the headline information and the storage location information based on identification information and the registered authorized user information (see figures 6A-6B, 12 and 21A and paragraph 109).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Buckland by the teaching of Huang et al., because authorized user information, and extracting the headline information and the storage location information based on identification information and the registered authorized user information, would enable the disclosing method to be more secure, because disclosing two types of browser information, one that has information open to the public and another that is kept secret from the public, provides the mechanism for the right user to access that information.

As to claim 19, Buckland as modified teaches the computer-readable storage storing a program for controlling a computer by further generating a document containing a hyperlink made up of the extracted headline information and storage location information (see Huang et al., paragraph 109).

As to claim 20, Buckland as modified teaches wherein the accepting accepts limitation information limiting browsing of the browsable information according to whether the request is sent through a communication network or through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network (see Buckland, column 1, lines 49-55).

As to claim 21, Buckland as modified teaches wherein the accepting accepts first storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through a communication network and the second storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network (see Buckland, figure 2, characters “200 and 202” and column 5, lines 37-55).

As to claim 22, Buckland teaches a central apparatus for disclosing browsable information in response to a request (see column 1, lines 64-67 and column 2, lines 1-12), comprising:

a memory storing the browsable information (see figure 1 and column 4, lines 41-45); and

a processor connectable to the memory (see figure 1 and column 4, lines 41-45), wherein the processor accepts headline information, and storage location information of the browsable information, registers the accepted headline information and the authorized user information in association with the storage location information(see column 4, lines 41-45).

Buckland does not teach authorized user information, and extracts the headline information and the storage location information based on identification information and the registered authorized user information.

Huang et al. teaches message center based desktop systems (see abstract), in which he teaches authorized user information (see figure 12, character 1210 and paragraphs 101 and 115), and extracts the headline information and the storage location information based on identification information and the registered authorized user information (see figures 6A-6B, 12 and 21A and paragraph 109).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Buckland by the teaching of Huang et al., because authorized user information, and extracts the headline information and the storage location information based on identification information and the registered authorized user information, would enable the disclosing method to be more secure, because disclosing two types of browser information, one that has information open to

the public and another that is kept secret from the public, provides the mechanism for the right user to access that information.

As to claim 23, Buckland as modified teaches wherein the processor further generates a document containing a hyperlink made up of the extracted headline information and storage location information (see Huang et al., figures 12 and 21A and paragraphs 109 and 115).

As to claim 24, Buckland as modified teaches wherein the processor accepts limitation information limiting browsing of the browsable information according to whether the request is sent through a communication network or through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network (see Buckland, column 1, lines 49-55).

As to claim 25, Buckland as modified teaches wherein the processor accepts first storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through a communication network and the second storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network (see Buckland, figure 2, characters “200 and 202” and column 5, lines 37-55).

As to claim 26, Buckland teaches a method for selectively disclosing information, comprising:

registering a headline and authorized user information with a storage location (see column 1, lines 58-63; column 2, lines 15-18; and column 7, lines 52-58).

Buckland does not teach extracting the headline and the storage location based on identification information and the authorized user information.

Huang et al. teaches message center based desktop systems (see abstract), in which he teaches extracting the headline and the storage location based on identification information and the authorized user information (see figures 6A-6B, 12 and 21A and paragraph 109).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Buckland by the teaching of Huang et al., because extracting the headline and the storage location based on identification information and the authorized user information, would enable the disclosing method to be more secure, because disclosing two types of browser information, one that has information open to the public and another that is kept secret from the public, provides the mechanism for the right user to access that information.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed 20-December-2005 with respect to the rejected claims in view of the cited references have been fully considered but they are not found persuasive:

In response to applicants' arguments that "Buckland and Huang et al. does not teach authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information", the arguments have been fully considered but are not deemed persuasive, because Huang et al. teaches on figure 12, character 1210, teaches a login information to access the information. And "Site server 1030 processes a user's login, which typically includes receiving the user's identification and password. Site server 1030 couples to, and provides the login information to, a controller server 1040. Controller server 1040 checks the login information against a database 1042 of login information to determine whether the user is authorized for access to the network", (see Huang et al., paragraph 101).

In response to applicants' arguments that "Buckland and Huang et al. does not teach extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined", the arguments have been fully considered but are not deemed persuasive, Huang et al. teaches on figure 6A a hyperlink title with the URL, if the user click on the hyperlink is going to extract the title and the URL.

Conclusion

5. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Belix M. Ortiz whose telephone number is 571-272-4081. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9am-5pm.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

bmo

March 31, 2006


CHARLES RONES
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER